Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 45 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, February 3, 1794. [Whole No. 503.]

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,
alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
No. 147, Market-ſteeet,
(Price, bound, 6ſ6½)

Paul and Mary,

An INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage.

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and cheſnut.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage on each floor, excluſive of cloſets; a good kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful ſprings. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2. 1794. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ.1m.

This day is publiſhed,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be reſumed.

HE feels a gratitude to thoſe parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entruſted to him their tuition—and as moſt of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himſelf of a debt, which he eſteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,

In a central ſituation, ſuitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794 d1w

From the EAGLE.

Mr. Dunham,

By inſerting the following ſcrap you will oblige a friend and conſtant reader.

Z.

ADVICE *to the* LADIES,

BY PETER PINDAR.

A HAPPY knowledge in a *pie* or *pudding*,
Will more delight your friends, than all your ſtudying:
One cut from *ven'ſon* to the heart can ſpeak
Stronger than ten quotations from the *Greek*;
One fat *ſir loin* poſſeſſes more ſublime,
Than all the airy caſtles built by *rhime*;
One nipperkin of *ſtingo*, with a *toaſt*,
Beats all the ſtreams, the MUSE'S fount can boaſt;
Yes! in *one pint* of PORTER, lo, my belly can
Find *viſſes* not in all the FLOODS of *Helicon*!

LONDON, October 14.

By letters from Paris, of the 5th inſt. we have the following important intelligence:

"The Emprunt force is finally ſettled. The bankers have made conditions by which the confiſcation of foreign property in their hands, and in the public funds, is not to take place. The terms of the agreement are moſt advantageous to the Executive Government. They are to give an immediate ſum of 12 per cent. on their capitals, and they are not to be included in the general ſweep of ſpecie. By this ſweep, which is the boldeſt act of robbery that ever was attempted, the Executive Government will get into their hands as a fund for the war, and as a baſis for an increaſed paper circulation, between Fifteen and Twenty Millions Sterling in hard caſh—ſuch a ſum as all the Combined Powers of Europe, with England at their head, cannot procure; and this ſum they will obtain in the courſe of a month from this date.

"The cabals carrying on in Paris are very material. The Cordeliers are riſing every day into importance. They are ſtriving to demoliſh Danton and to form a party, of which the poor Idiot, Chabot, is to be the head. Danton is not idle in the mean time, and my own opinion is, he will beat the Cordeliers. If he does, with the enormous ſum which the forced loan will put into his hands, he will make France invulnerable from without, and you may be aſſured that there is no chance of doing any thing by internal commotion. The Royaliſts in La Vendee cannot by any temptation be brought to quit their own department, and they have ſuffered ſo much, that though the flame of civil war may yet rage for a while in that quarter, it will not break out generally in the other provinces.

"You ſee that Danton dextrouſly converts every thing to his purpoſe. Your negociations and ſeductions pave the way for confiſcations. He ſeizes on the fortunes not only of the men you corrupt, but of whomſoever he chuſes to connect with them; and your ill-adviſed ſeizure of Toulon has planted the new party, notwithſtanding all the violences they have committed, in the hearts of the people. To that meaſure you are indebted for the forced loan, which otherwiſe they would not have dared to attempt. To that too you owe the overthrow of the Briſſot factions in the departments, for until that event, they durſt not take ſtrong meaſures againſt the Girondiſts. You have conducted it as weakly too as it was conceived. We are told here that you are to ſend Cazales to Toulon with a commiſſion. Cazales, who in the conſtituent aſſembly, was the moſt vehement enemy to the conſtitution! It is a farce and a mockery. It will convince all the people of France that you mean to break your faith pledged to the Municipality of Toulon. Had you made your virtuous ally give up M. de la Fayette, whom he ſo ignominiouſly keeps in fetters, and ſent him to Toulon, you would indeed have conciliated all the friends of the conſtitution of 1789, and given a pledge for your ſincerity. As a friend to that conſtitution, I ſee no hope of its reſtoration; but I ſee the day faſt approaching, when you muſt ſlink away from the attempt, and leave the Republicans to the diſorders which giddy fortune, joined to their natural bent to miſchief will engender, and which but for bungling interference would have ruined them."

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.
January 20.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Moore next aroſe, and expreſſed himſelf, as follows:

If an apology is neceſſary from any Member of this Houſe, it is from me: I am ſure none have leſs knowledge of commerce. My principal object in riſing is, to anſwer ſome of the arguments uſed by my colleague. He has ſet out with ſtating, that every nation has a right to make ſuch regulations, as will promote their own intereſt. It is true, but does it follow, that we are to adopt ſuch only, as will ſuit us, were we wholly unconnected with Great-Britain? If their regulations operate againſt us, ſhall we not counteract them? And ſhall we continue to ſuffer the injury, under the idea, that as a nation, they have a right to purſue their intereſt?

He has ſtated an obſervation, made by a gentleman from Virginia, that the credit obtained in Great-Britain, might influence our councils. This, he ſays, is ſuppoſing they will have leſs integrity than ourſelves. Sir, our importing merchant, obtaining a credit, his ſelling on credit to the merchants in the country, they retailing to the citizens on credit, may form ſuch a connection of dependency, as may be injurious. Whatever may be the natural integrity of men, they are imperceptibly led to favor their own intereſt. Under ſuch circumſtances, I ſhould not willingly truſt myſelf; I am not diſpoſed to truſt others: But the argument was only intended to ſhew, that the credit our merchants obtained in Britain, was not to our advantage.

He has drawn compariſons between the French and Britiſh, and our conſtitutions: It is enough for us, that the French conſtitution, has Liberty for its baſis. From ſuch a ſource, we have a right to expect juſtice and reciprocity, in our commerce.

They have already manifeſted a diſpoſition to enter into regulations, founded on thoſe principles. The reaſoning on this queſtion, I do not well underſtand? They no doubt have their force. I am obliged, in making up my mind, to take more familiar reaſonings, for my guide; not underſtanding the comprehenſive view, gentlemen have taken of the ſubject. I do not think that the compariſon drawn between our, and the French conſtitution, or the compariſon drawn between the reſtrictions and advantages, between France and Britain, will warrant any concluſion, for or againſt the propoſition. If we have made a commercial treaty with France, that is unfavorable and operates to our diſadvantage, it is no reaſon. It lays us under no obligation to ſubmit to regulations adopted by any other nation; which are injurious. Having made a commercial treaty with France, we are bound to obſerve it.

If the reaſoning, founded on Britain's granting us equal privileges and advantages with France, ſhould prevent us aſking more of Britain, it would prove too much; it would prove, that we ſhould never demand an advantageous or favour-

able treaty of commerce; having once made an unfavorable one. That making an unfortunate treaty, gives a claim to all other nations.

I have formed my opinion on this preſent queſtion, not by comparing the advantages and diſadvantages of our trade, as they are regulated by different nations; but by enquiring what is the ſtate of our commerce with particular nations. And whether, from our commercial relation, we have not a right to expect more favourable regulations? Whether we have not a right to expect the removal of reſtrictions to which we are ſubject, and to obtain advantages we do not now receive? We have been informed that Britain is dependant on us for many of the neceſſaries of life; they are dependant on us for thoſe raw materials, by which numbers of their citizens receive employment; and that they cannot be obtained from any other quarter. If this is a true ſtate of the caſe, and it has not been controverted; and the truth of it I think, is evident, from a view of exports to that country. Have we not a right to expect, a right to claim a removal of thoſe unfavorable reſtrictions? If this is a true ſtate of our commerce, would not Britain, were all the regulations on the footing of reciprocity, have the advantage? Their trade with us, is of neceſſity: Theirs to us may be, and can be diſpenſed with. Numbers of them depend on us, for their very ſubſiſtence. Independent of their manufactures, we can go on, and I believe, proſper. I do not believe, that agriculture or manufactures, would ſuſtain even a check: It would no doubt, be ſome degree of inconvenience, to the mercantile intereſt. And I cannot help obſerving, that gentlemen have been loud on the diſadvantages of the merchants, from the adoption of the principle now under diſcuſſion. I muſt regard the merchant only as an intermediate negociator, between the planter and manufacturer, and the foreign merchant. I do not conceive the loſs is ſuſtained by the merchant. It is ſuſtained by every citizen, in proportion to his conſumption. If the intereſt of agriculture is promoted, the mercantile intereſt muſt participate. I conſider the agricultural intereſt, as the ſource; and cannot agree, that the mercantile ſhould either be the firſt, or only object of our attention. And ſuppoſe a temporary inconvenience to ariſe from the adoption of the reſolutions, I think they ought to be adopted when intended; and I think it is evident to any perſon, who will contemplate the degree, in which Great-Britain is dependant on the United States, for her exports; that they will be productive of laſting advantages. Is there a probability of our being relieved, otherwiſe than by our own exertions? Or can gentlemen fix the boundary beyond which they will not go, in their reſtrictions, ſhould we continue to acquieſce? I confeſs, I expect nothing ſhort of the entire profits of all our labor, will ſatisfy them. If we are to judge of the future by the paſt, and I do not think we have a right to ſuppoſe a change in her motives or principles, we are to expect regulations, which will throw into the pockets of her citizens, all the profits of the labor of the United States.

Gentlemen confeſs her Navigation Act operates againſt us; but it is ſaid ſhe treats us, as ſhe does all other nations: which to me, I confeſs, is no reaſon we ſhould ſuffer injuſtice. Yet not contented with the reſtrictions on our trade, we have it in proof, ſhe had a principal and unſolicited agency in the late truce: Whereby our veſſels are ſubjected to depredations, and to being captured. I will not ſay what was their principal motive; but it is another means of throwing into their hands, an additional portion of our carrying trade. They condemn as prize, goods carrying to the ports of France; our veſſels are ſeized, ſearched and detained unneceſſarily: This conduct has conſtrained the French, in their own defence, to adopt ſimilar regulations: All of which is confeſſedly againſt the law of nations: Their forcing or enticing our ſeamen on board their veſſels—all is calculated to increaſe their ſhipping, by excluding ours: And this done, whilſt we were leaving trade to regulate itſelf; whilſt we were tamely ſubmitting to their reſtrictions.

Under theſe circumſtances, we have no reaſon to hope for a favorable change; I think the moſt diſtant hope cannot be entertained. No alternative remains, but an entire acquieſcence, or availing ourſelves of the peculiarly favorable circumſtances of our commercial relation, to enforce juſtice. This may be deemed unjuſt, or unequal, amongſt nations: I am ſure it would not, amongſt individuals. He, who in merchandizing, is exchanging a neceſſary of life to the perſon who needs, and could not be ſupplied from any other quarter, for property of inferior demand, would not ſubmit to have the terms of exchange, dictated to him. He would avail himſelf of circumſtances, to enforce juſtice, or refuſe the exchange. Why we ſhould not as a nation, aſſume a ſimilar conduct, I know not.

Counter regulations are apprehended. I wiſh he had pointed out what regulations they can adopt, which will not operate more againſt them, than us: I believe it cannot be done. War is alſo apprehended; it has not before been ſuggeſted: I believe it is not ſeriouſly apprehended. As an independent nation, can our doing what Great-Britain has done before us; can our doing what we have a right to do, as an independent nation give offence? If this ſhould be made the cauſe of war, we may reſt aſſured, it was pre-determined; and that nothing we could do, would prevent it. I believe the only way to cauſe a war, is by tame ſubmiſſion, and to prevent it, is to uſe our rights, uninfluenced by a fear, either of counter regulations, or war.

(Debate to be continued.)

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Monday, January 27.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "An act for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," and

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Strong, Mr. Izard and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, January 28.

The memorial of Joſeph Bloomfield, Preſident of the Convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies within the United States, in behalf of ſaid Convention was preſented and read, praying Congreſs to paſs a law prohibiting the traffic carried on by citizens of the United States for the ſupply of ſlaves to foreign nations, and preventing foreigners from fitting out veſſels for the ſlave trade in the ports of the United States.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretaay of State, encloſing a tranſlation of the French act of navigation.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wedneſday, January 29.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee appointed to conſider the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for completing and better ſupporting the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States," reported amendments, which were agreed to.

Ordered, That the further conſideration of this bill be poſtponed.

After conſideration of the executive buſineſs—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thurſday, January 30.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, January 30.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Communications have been made to Congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion with the intention of affording a full view of the poſture of affairs on the ſouth-weſtern frontiers. By the information which has lately been laid before Congreſs it appeared that the difficulties with the Creeks had been amicably and happily terminated. But it will be perceived with regret by the papers herewith tranſmitted, that the tranquility has unfortunately been of ſhort duration, owing to the murder of ſeveral friendly Indians, by ſome lawleſs white men.

The condition of things in that quarter requires the ſerious and immediate conſideration of Congreſs; and the adoption of ſuch wiſe and vigorous laws, as will be competent to the preſervation of the national character and of the peace, made under the authority of the United States with theſe ſeveral Indian tribes—Experience demonſtrates that the exiſting legal proviſions are entirely inadequate to thoſe great objects.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," and after debate,

Ordered, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

After conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 29.

A deputation of the Jacobins were admitted to the bar.

Xavier Audouin, Aſſiſtant Secretary of War, ſpoke as follows: "When you formed the Revolutionary Tribunal, the people thought that the Tribunal, pointing out with one hand the crime, would ſtrike it with the other; but forms paralize the efforts of the moſt indefatigable Judges; all France accuſe the conſpirators, and demand their death, but the law cannot reach them. When we ſee a dead body, have we occaſion to be aſked, with how many blows it was ſtruck before its death. Our cities deſtroyed, our citizens butchered, famine, that hideous ſpectre, ſtaring every where, the beſt Republicans oppreſſed, the greateſt villains protected, France oppoſed to France—ſuch are the crimes of the conſpirators:—do we wait till they ſwim in the blood of our brothers, before we puniſh them; Repreſentatives, you have at preſent the maximum of opinion; you owe a generous movement to the wiſhes of the people, who have been too long betrayed; you owe it to the tears of the fathers and families who lament their relations ſlain; you owe it to the neceſſity of avenging ſo many crimes. We demand firſt, that you exempt the Revolutionary Tribunal of thoſe forms which enchain the conſcience of the judges, and ſtifle conviction; 2dly, That the juries may declare to the judges, that there is no occaſion for debates, when their opinion is once formed.

Oſſelin—"The firſt part of the Petition ought to be ſent to the Committee of Legiſlation; but the ſecond ſeems ſo evident, that it is unneceſſary to refer it to any other committee. I move that the latter be inſtantly decreed.

"You have a great conſpiracy to judge; crimes againſt the State, which can neither be viewed nor puniſhed in the ordinary manner; this is ſo certain, that you have created a Tribunal for that purpoſe; make laws then, which may facilitate its operations. You may in future get rid of forms: why then debate about them to no purpoſe?

Robeſpiere made the following amendment to the motion: "If any Trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal continues for more than three days, the Preſident ſhall open the following ſitting, by aſking the jury if they are ſatisfied? if they ſay No, the examinations ſhall continue; but if they reply in the affirmative, the evidence ſhall be cloſed, judgment given, and none be allowed to object to the deciſion of the jury." The propoſition, thus amended, was decreed, and ſent immediately to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The Preſident of the Revolutionary Tribunal repreſented by letter, the difficulty of the trial againſt the deputies, conſpirators. In five days, nine witneſſes had only been heard. The loquacity of the guilty waſted much time—why have recourſe to evidence, when the nation was attacked? If eighty were to be heard, there was equal reaſon for hearing four hundred; the proofs were in the events which had followed.

This letter was joined to the petition, and ſent to the committees of legiſlation and public welfare, to report upon it to-morrow.

Billaud Varennes remarked, that in the drawing up the Reſolution, there had been inſerted the Extraordinary Tribunal;—in the time the conſpirators lived among us, ſaid he, and commanded majorities, they called it the Extraordinary Tribunal, but you ought to reſtore its true name, and real inſtitution, and enable it to judge in a revolutionary manner.

Salluſt ſaid, that conſpirators could not be judged with too much celerity. He demanded that it ſhould henceforth be called the Revolutionary Tribunal.—(Decreed.)

October 30.

The procurator of the diſtrict of Rheims, ſent books and parchments which where uſed at the conſecration of the Kings of France; he joined to them the oath taken by Louis Capet at that ceremony.

Romme demanded that they ſhould be deſtroyed.

"I ſee not (replied Burden of Giſe,) why we ſhould preſerve the ornaments uſed at the conſecration of Kings, when we have deſtroyed the ſeal of the ſtate, and every thing which belonged to royalty." He demanded that they ſhould all be burnt. —Decreed.

Some citizens of Corbeil brought a gilt ſilver ſhrine, which incloſed an old Saint, who had long been ſuppoſed to work miracles, ſaid they, but we find that the only good quality he had, was the ſhrine, which we have brought to be converted into Republican coin.—Honorable mention.

In conformity to the report of the committee of general ſafety, the Convention decreed:

1. That women ſhall no longer be allowed to aſſemble in popular ſocieties.

2. That all the ſittings of the popular ſocieties of men ſhall be public.

The Commiſſioners wrote from Lyons (25th October,) that 600 workmen were employed in raiſing the fortifications of that rebellious city. A colony of Republicans will follow d'Herboit to this city, in order to regenerate the public ſpirit, which is yet in a revolutionary ſtupor.

October 31.

A deputation of the council general of the commons of Paris came to demand, that a revolutionary tribunal do accompany each detachment of the revolutionary army.

A deputation of the popular ſocieties came to demand, that every perſon reſident in the country, and having a town houſe, ſhall return to town in the courſe of one month:—they ſtated, that thoſe perſons ſtaid in the country on purpoſe to abuſe the revolution, and the law that fixes the maximum of proviſions.—Referred to a committee of legiſlation.

A petition of the ſame deputation made a long ſpeech, by which he demanded that the uſual mode of addreſſing one ſingle perſon by the polite word You, in the plural number, be converted into Thou, which is of the ſingular number, for the ſake of aboliſhing all proud diſtinctions among the French Republicans.

Bazire demanded that this requeſt be inſtantly decreed; but on the motion of Philippeaux, the convention thought it ſufficient to give it inſertion in their Bulletin.

On motion of Romme, the convention decreed:

1. That the words of Town, Burgh, or Village, ſhall forthwith be ſuppreſſed. and that of Commonalty ſubſtituted in their place.

2. That the inſcription to be put up in front of the Tennis-Court of Verſailles ſhall be the following: "The Commonalty of Verſailles has well deſerved of the country."

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

The following is a ſhort retroſpect of the ſituation of France:

That though there exiſted a great diverſity of opinion reſpecting the form of government finally to be adopted in France: yet they ſeemed unanimous in the reſolution of forcing the Belligerent Powers to acknowledge their right of chooſing what form of government, and what laws they pleaſe, and of compelling their enemies to ſue for peace—to effect this object they have 700,000 regulars, partly in the field and partly in garriſon; that notwithſtanding this force, they have called out the firſt claſs of their citizens, who have already amounted to 420,000 men; theſe they are training in their fortified towns, that they may be ready by next ſpring to take the place of their regulars, who are then to act on the offenſive, by invading the territories of their enemies—that next ſpring the 2d claſs is to be organized, in

in order to be ready to ſucceed the firſt claſs, who when properly diſciplined, are to march to the aſſiſtance of the regulars; thus every claſs is to be called out, as their ſervices become neceſſary, till not a man is left in France, or they make their enemies ſue for peace. There are fifty ſail of firſt-rate ſhips of the line building and equipping at Breſt, to be ready by April next, (it is believed for a deſcent on England) they have alſo embargoed all the merchant veſſels in the different ports, to act as tranſports; and they have certainly a revolutionary party forming in England, to favour a deſcent, ſhould the expedition now forming be ſent there.—That the affairs of France are ſo far deſperate, that all their former reſources are exhauſted; that the mode in which they procure the neceſſaries for carrying on the war is by fixing the price of the articles (ſuch as iron, &c.) at a certain rate, and then taking the property of any individual to buy them up with; that their decrees are executed by force. Such is the mode they have from neceſſity adopted, and all views of commerce are abandoned till the cloſe of the war.

The laſt Gazette printed at Leyden, informs that the celebrated M. Danton, who is ſuppoſed to have long governed Barrere, the Monntain, and the whole party oppoſed to that of the late Briſſotine faction, has formally requeſted leave to reſign his ſeat in the National Convention pleading his great infirmities.

The *Societe Populaire* of St. Malo, has demanded of the National Convention, that they requeſt the United States of America, to pay the debt due by them to France, in Veſſels of War to aid them in the cauſe of Liberty.

Dubois Crance and Cautier, two of the Commiſſioners ſent to the reduction of Lyons have arrived at Paris under arreſt.

The Emperor of Germany has gone himſelf into Hungary to fix on the ſum neceſſary to be levied, and the number of troops to be raiſed for the next campaign.

The Grand Seignor is calling out his troops on the borders of Turkey, being jealous of the large armaments which the Empreſs of Ruſſia is preparing.

A war between Ruſſia and the Porte, is hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from London, November 12.

"The Debating Society, late of Coachmaker's Hall, has been removed about a month, and hitherto have met with no interruption, although the Advocates for Freedom have ſpoken pretty boldly. The afflicting news of the dreadful calamity now raging in your neighbouring city, has been received—the ſhip which, it is ſaid, carried it to the Weſt-Indies, is now lying in the Thames, and has occaſioned no little alarm amongſt even the *alarmiſts* themſelves—they ſay the Government ſhould order it to be burnt.

"As to public news, up to the period of my writing, you will no doubt ſee it in the Engliſh papers, and forming your judgment upon, the *whole*, I think *you* will not ſee much cauſe for regret. My preſent opinion and prophecy is, that notwithſtanding *much treachery* and many diſaſters, this campaign will, on the whole, terminate in favor of the French Republic: but I ſhould not wonder if the war, notwithſtanding, ſhould be of ſeveral years continuance, as the *Ariſtocracy of Europe* will certainly protract it while they can procure men and money.

"We have in the papers of to-day, Citizen Genet's letter to Preſident Waſhington, and the Preſident's Secretary's *ſtarched Anſwer*. Will it not be a *reproachable* timidity, as well as *narrow* policy in the American States to ſuffer any power to deprive the French people of the *Weſt-India Iſlands?* By our Government efforts, I underſtand, are to be made for that purpoſe—it was certainly n great diſappointment to the Court of St. James's that they did not ſucceed in their uſual mode of proceeding (viz. CORRUPTION) to obtain poſſeſſion of thoſe valuable Iſlands.

"How this would have flattered the vanity and gratified the avarice of JOHN CALF, (for he is no longer worthy of being called a Bull) and what daſhing the miniſter would have exhibited in the Houſe of Commons, *ſee what wonders I have performed!* To ſay all in one word, I believe every thinking man feels himſelf heartily tired of a war which began in injuſtice, and can only yield a harveſt of miſery and diſgrace."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

Letter from Citizen M. A. B. Mangourit, to his Excellency General Moultrie, Governor of the State of South-Carolina.

Charleſton, December 15th 1793. the 2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I REQUEST from your Excellency, to lay before the Honorable Legiſlature of South Carolina, the demand I have the honor to make for the payment of the ſums of money due to my Republic, by the State. This is a preſſing matter. I have tranſlated my memorial into Engliſh, in order to loſe no time, and to ſerve the zeal of a body compoſed of members, none of whom are ignorant of the value of the French Liberty to the United States, and who are fully convinced of its future triumph; eſpecially if the true friends of France enable her to develope all her reſources.

Sure of your Excellency's attachment to the French cauſe, by your love of your country. I rejoice that the claim of a great nation is to be preſented by you, as it is in the power of no one to ſupport and enforce it better than your Excellency.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

MEMORIAL.

THE French Republic, to oppoſe the iniquitous cruſade of tyrants, having but the profound ſentiment of the ſacred and eternal Rights of Man; the greatneſs of her cauſe, and the energy of her warriors; ſingle, and preſſed on all ſides, but ready to ſally out wherever the hydra of deſpotiſm ſhews its head; the French Republic, in a conteſt as honorable to herſelf, as uſeful hereafter to nations, muſt aſſemble around her all her ſtrength and employ all her reſources.

In this poſition, which is ſo much the more extraordinary, as it is unexampled in the annals of hiſtory; ſo much the more ſublime, as twenty-four millions of men muſt fall or regenerate other nations! Whom will the French apply to with more confidence, than to this State; which, through privations, defeats and victories, ſhared with the French, then enſlaved, but deſtined to ſet Europe at Liberty, came to the peaceable enjoyment of a happy independence.

Would it not be highly injurious to doubt, but that the State of South-Carolina will readily come to the aid of a nation who aſſiſted her wealth and force, to lay the foundation of a Republic, when this very nation is contending for the bleſſings of a ſimilar government? The citizens of South-Carolina are too well known for their generoſity and gratitude; the ſacred flame of Liberty is too purely preſerved in their hearts, to harbor the leaſt fear of an ungenerous refuſal.

The example furniſhed by the Federal Government to all the States of the Union, ſhall ſurely be followed by Carolina. In this hope, the Conſul of the French Republic has the honor to demand of the Honorable Legiſlature, the reimburſement of the ſums of money due to his Republic; which ſums, the preceding Legiſlature acknowledged, and towards the diſcharge of which they appropriated a part of the taxes.

France, when at peace, heartily agreed to the delays demanded by the State of South-Carolina; though diſtreſſed in her finances, ſhe acquieſced to the arrangements agreed upon to come to a ſettlement. But now compelled by the moſt powerful motives, to have recourſe to the loyalty of her faithful friends, ſhe hopes that the Legiſlative Body will have ſome regard for her paſt indulgence, and accompliſh a diſcharge, whoſe value will moſtly be redoubled by the urgencies of circumſtances.

The Conſul of the French Republic has the honor to requeſt of the Honorable Legiſlature, to take the demand into their moſt ſerious conſideration.

(Signed)

M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

NEWPORT, January 21.

Laſt Wedneſday ſailed from this port for India, the ſhip George Waſhington, Capt. Donniſon, of Providence—on her departure ſhe fired a ſalute, which was returned from Fort Waſhington.

In the above ſhip went paſſenger Mr. William Hammond, merchant, of this town.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.

Extract from a letter of the Miniſter of Marine, to the Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, in Cheſapeak Bay.

LIBERTY—Paris, 4th day, 2d month, 2d year—Equality of the French Republic—One and Indiviſible.

CITIZEN,

Invite, by all the conſiderations of public, as well perſonal intereſt, the merchants, owners of veſſels, to complete their cargoes, in articles of proviſions, particularly in Flour and Wheat.

The price will be ſettled with common conſent, and paid to the owners; either French, or Neutrals, they are excepted from the general rules eſtabliſhed for the fixed price of goods. They will deal in that reſpect in France, as if they were in a foreign country.

You will make known the actual ſituation of the Republic to the French, as well as to Foreigners, of the entire deſtruction of all her internal enemies, and of her advantages gained over her exterior foes, her ſtability immoveable, the dread, and terror of ſurrounding tyrants, who have dared to attack her.

The ſchooner Polly, Capt. S. Scott of this port, belonging to Mr. Waters, was caſt away three miles to the ſouthward of Cape-Henry—the Captain, veſſel and cargo entirely loſt. By information received from the Mate and Sailors, Captain Scott ſuppoſed himſelf to be on the Middle-Ground—it being very foggy, and a very high Sea running, Capt. Scott came too in three fathoms water, and parted his cables; after which ſhe ſoon ſettled.—Captain Scott had got on ſhore ſafe, but ventered to the wreck again to ſave his trunk, during which time his boat was ſtove; he then faſtened his trunk with a cord, and in attempting to ſwim to the ſhore with it, was drowned, within forty yards of the ſame. One of the Sailors remained on the wreck all night, though repeated attempts were made to get him off before, being prevented by a very high ſurf.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen, from the counties of Tioga, Herkemer, Montgomery and Otſego, at Cooperſtown, on the 15th of January, 1794—on the intereſting intelligence received, of the recal of Genet; the ouſting of the old clerk of the aſſemby of this ſtate, and the choice of a virtuous conncil of appointment: When after an elegant ſupper, the following toaſts were drank, with a diſcharge of cannon, at each.

1. The Right of Suffrage.
2. George Waſhington.
3. John Adams.
4. Alexander Hamilton.
5. Thomas Jefferſon.
6. Henry Knox.
7. The federal part of the houſe of aſſembly of this ſtate, and the virtuous of the ſenate.
8. May the new council have the dignity of the ſtate, and not electioneering motives in view, in their appointments, in the year 1794.
9. Joſiah Ogden, — Hoffman & James Kent. May their firmneſs againſt the deciſion of the canvaſſers be held in remembrance.
10. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Eſq. May his integrity until the year 1792, never be forgotten; and his preſent error buried in oblivion.
11. John Jay, the rightful governor of this ſtate—3 cheers.
12. Virtue; may it triumph over oppreſſion.
13. The commonwealth of Pennſylvania—may that ſtate immediately exchange its ſecretary, for one leſs equivocating.
14. The nation of France. May they have wiſdom to become free.—3 cheers.
15. Our unfortunate brethren, captives in Algiers.

PROVIDENCE, January 23.

"Capt. James Brown, who arrived here laſt week, from Surinam, informs, that the brig Nancy, of this port, Capt. Joſeph B. Cooke, had arrived at that place, from Africa, with a cargo of Slaves, who on the paſſage roſe on the white people; and that a number of the Negroes were killed before they were ſuppreſſed; the purport of this intelligence is confirmed by a letter from Mr. Fleming, the Mate of the brig to his Wife, in this town, who writes, he had like to have been killed."

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 3.

This morning were exhibited to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, two pair of chamber bellows, manufactured in the city of New York, by Meſſrs. Pearſal and Pell, which are ſuperior in quality and elegance, to any hitherto imported from Europe.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in committee of the whole, this day agreed to the following reſolution, being the firſt in order of thoſe moved by Mr. Madiſon, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now impoſed.

Affirmatives 51—Negatives 46.

The ſecond Reſolution is in the following words:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

This being read—Mr. Fitzſimons moved an amendment by ſtriking out the words "*having no Commercial treaty with the United States.*" Without having any debate or vote on this motion, the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

The ſhip Aſia, Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, from the Indian Ocean, and the ſhip ——, Capt. Alex. Coffin, of New-York, from the Eaſt Indies, are taken, and carried into Antigua, by the Britiſh.

A number of gentlemen in Boſton, and its vicinity, have formed themſelves into a ſociety by the name of "The Maſſachuſetts Society for the Information and Advice of Foreigners, ſettling in our country."

EDUCATION.

Extract from Lieut. Gov. ADAMS's ſpeech to the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

"Another ſubject preſents itſelf to my mind, which I think is indeed great and important, I mean the education of our children and youth. Perhaps the minds of infants may receive impreſſions, good or bad, at an earlier period than many imagine. It has been obſerved, that "education has a greater influence on manners, than human laws can have." Human laws excite fears and apprehenſions, leaſt crimes committed may be detected and puniſhed: But a virtuous education is calculated to reach and influence the heart, and to prevent crimes. A very judicious writer has quoted Plato, who in ſhewing what care for the ſecurity of ſtates ought to be taken of the education of youth, ſpeaks of it as almoſt ſufficient to ſupply the place both of legiſlation and adminiſtration. Such an education, which leads the youth beyond outſide ſhew, will impreſs their minds with a profound reverence of the Deity, univerſal benevolence and a warm attachment and affection towards their country. It will excite in them a juſt regard to Divine Revelation, which informs them of the original character and dignity of man; and it will inſpire them with a ſenſe of true honor, which conſiſts in conformiug as much as poſſible, their principles, habits, and manners to that original character. It will enlarge their powers of mind, and prompt them impartially to ſearch for *truth* in the conſideration of every ſubject that may employ their thoughts; and among other branches of knowledge, it will inſtruct them in the ſkill of political architecture and juriſprudence; and qualify them to diſcover any error, if there ſhould be ſuch, in the forms and adminiſtration of governments, and point out the method of correcting them. But I need not preſs this ſubject, being perſuaded, that this legiſlature from the inclination of their minds, as well as in regard to the duty enjoined by the conſtitution, will cheriſh "the intereſt of literature, the ſciences, and all their ſeminaries."

☞ *The Subſcriptions for this Paper are rapidly encreaſing. Upwards of Five Hundred are ſtruck off daily.*

Advertiſing favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are reſpectfully ſolicited.

Peale's Muſeum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Awoſetue, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longeſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-ſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chrytal: It is curious that thoſe uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into ſenciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a gluminous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eves of this Elk.

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Two Dollars)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-ſtreet*,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the preſent War in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Frieſland, Groningen, Overyſſel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Auſtrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland,
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the Weſt-Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had ſeparate.

Said Carey has lately publiſhed

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10½.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9—Dr. Naſſy's Treatiſe on do.—1/10½.

Jan. 25. 4t 2aw.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Juſt publiſhed,
THE
United States Regiſter,
For the Year 1794.
Containing,

A CALENDAR, with the neceſſary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; ſituation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.
SUPREME EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATURE,
JUDICIARY,
Liſt of Counſellors admitted to practiſe in the Supreme Court.
Do. of Attornies, Do.
EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States in foreign nations.
Do. of foreign nations reſident in the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Principals and Clerks of the reſpective offices,
Commiſſioners of Loans,
Officers of the Cuſtoms, with their reſpective diſtricts and ports,
Officers of the Exciſe, with their reſpective diſtricts and ſurveys,
Liſt of dutiable articles, &c.
Abſtract from the revenue laws,
Statement of the public debt,
——— of Light-houſes,
——— of appropriations for the ſupport of Government.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Secretary's office,
Accountant's,
Monthly pay, &c. of the army.
MINT ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the laws relating to coinage.
POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,
Officers,
Abſtract from the law eſtabliſhing the office
Liſt of poſt towns, with their reſpective diſtances as eſtabliſhed by the Poſt-Maſter General.
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.
BANKS,
United States,
North America,
State banks with their capitals.
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
American Philoſophical Society, &c.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterſon, N. J.
SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.
WESTERN TERRITORY.
STATE GOVERNMENTS.
Abſtract from the conſtitution of each ſtate
Principal officers, executive, legiſlative and judiciary.
Militia,
Officers of the Banks, capitals, dates of incorporation, periods of limitation, extent of property, &c.
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Exhibiting in as general and comprehenſive a view as poſſible the internal police, the ſtate of literature, arts, commerce, and ſociety, in the ſeveral ſtates.

Price 50 cents.

Printed by Stewart and Cuchran, No. 34, South Second ſtreet, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, north Third ſtreet, and ſold by them and the bookſellers. Jan. 27. d6t

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M.

Treaſury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 6th of February next incluſive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required during the preſent year, at the ſeveral places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaſter, At Reading, } in Pennſylvania.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of ſoap } per 100 rations.
One pound of candles

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, *Dublin and* GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market ſtreet*,

A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſcy's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
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Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
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Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
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Chandon's life of Voltaire
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Franklin's life and works
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Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
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Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
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Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

December 11. d

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-ſtreet*,
Seconddoor below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Aſſortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

Dec. 23. mw&ſ1f

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digeſted into the form of
Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a triſle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe triſles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awt1J.

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THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

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